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**The Mainpring of Governor Higgins.**

We infer that Governor HIGGINS has no more idea of standing for reelection next fall than he has of entering the field year after next as a candidate for the Republican nomination for President of the United States. Yet some Governors, if not most of them, look forward to a second election and a second term as a most desirable recognition of success and usefulness during the experimental period of their service.

If Mr. HIGGINS had not renounced the thought of reelection he would scarcely be paltering and pottering now with the smaller things of State politics, in the presence of an opportunity so obvious to all discerning minds and so stimulating of energy, of ambition and of the sense of public duty.

It is inconceivable that Mr. HIGGINS believes that the next Republican nomination and the next election as Governor are to be achieved, if achieved at all, by the favor and cooperation of the second rate politicians of the party, the former first rates being either dead, out of business, superannuated or in the pillory.

Mr. HIGGINS must know, as everybody else knows, that the only thing short of the direct intervention of the hand of Omnipotence that can elect a Republican Governor this year is the effective manifestation of that healthy, independent Republican sentiment which started in last fall to rid the party of grocery grafters and hoodlumbing bosses, which partly accomplished the job with the moral aid and hearty sympathy of some honest New York Republicans high in the Federal Government, and which is now failing with extraordinary enthusiasm the mere suggestion that the right sort of a leader may be in sight in the person of CHARLES E. HUGHES, the untried and the terrible.

If Mr. HIGGINS were intending to run again he would be thinking more about these things and less about the KILPATRICKS, the HENDRICKS, the county bosses and the little Machiavels of the State Senate and the Assembly. Every act of the Governor's since about the second week of January, and likewise his every failure or deliberate omission to act, seems to our friendly eyes to denote on his part a sudden conviction that he is a statesman whose interior works the good Lord wound up originally to run for a single term of two years only.

**Groundless Rumors.**

It is to be regretted that newspapers of standing should find it convenient to give currency to false reports for the purpose either of supporting the President or of discrediting the leaders in the Senate.

Several papers on Sunday morning reported rumors that the Republican leaders of the Senate had approached the President with proposals to effect the passage of three Administration measures—the Statehood bill, the Philippine Tariff bill and the Santo Domingo treaty—if he would consent to their plan for a judicial review clause in the Railway Rate bill. One paper publishes this as an effort to "coerce the President." Another states that rumor declares that the propositions "were spurned indignantly by the President." On authority which would be accepted as sufficient and final by any man in Washington THE SUN is able to say that no such deal or proposition has been made or considered.

Such insinuations are as little creditable to those who make them as are the petty and snarling charges that the Philippines committee defeated the Payne bill for the purpose of "getting back" at Mr. ROOSEVELT for his attitude on the rate bill, or from any other equally unworthy motive. The same charges will doubtless be brought in the event of the defeat or amendment of the Statehood bill next Friday and in the event of a definite defeat of the Santo Domingo treaty.

These assaults on the integrity of national legislators are only a reflection on the common sense of the people who elect them. The situation is sufficiently new. Newspaper correspondents should leave such fantastic tales to the magazine writers.

**An Omen of Discord Among British Liberals.**

Already, while the debate on the address responsive to the King's speech is going on in the House of Commons, there are signs of a marked difference of opinion on an important subject between the Bannerman Government and some of its influential supporters. We refer to the treatment of the Chinese question in South Africa.

The magnitude of the question will be sufficiently apparent when we recall the fact, admitted by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN in debate, that there are no less than 60,000 Chinese coolies or contract laborers in the Transvaal. The admission was received with shouts of "Shame!" and there is no doubt that it was owing to the support of the member for West Birmingham, though he was not Secretary for the Colonies at the moment, that the Chinese contract labor system was adopted at the instigation of the mine owners of the Rand. It was pointed out by Major SEELY, a Liberal and a member for a Liverpool division, that under the contracts in pursuance of which had been brought from China the coolies are not free in any particular. On the contrary, they are

legal point of view, they are slaves. The only difference between their form of servitude and that which used to prevail in the United States is that American negroes were slaves for life, whereas there is a time limit to the servile condition of the Chinese laborers.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN had argued, it seems, that the coolies in South Africa were not slaves because they were not ill treated, as if the essence of slavery was ill treatment, which is by no means the case. Reminding the House that the President of the United States had recently told Congress in a message that the status of servility could never again be tolerated on American soil, Major SEELY insisted that a like avowal ought to be made by a British Liberal Ministry touching the soil of the British Empire. The fact was recalled that under the law of the United Kingdom a man cannot contract himself out of the right to hold property or out of the right to enjoy freedom of movement in his spare hours, or to reside where and how he pleases at the expiration of a given contract. The Chinese in South Africa, on the other hand, have by contract renounced every one of those rights. The dark skinned subjects of the Anglo-Indian Empire are not allowed to accept contracts embodying such conditions. What is thought bad for a brown man should be deemed equally bad for a yellow man.

It was made evident in the course of the debate that the Prime Minister and some of his colleagues do not look upon Chinese labor as slavery, although many of their followers concur with Major SEELY in regarding it as such. The latter held that as the Balfour Government was responsible for allowing the coolies to be brought to South Africa the present Government is responsible for allowing them to stay there a single day, and ought not to shift responsibility upon a Transvaal Legislature which does not now exist and may not be called into being for months. The Premier tried to conciliate the critics on his own side of the House by promising that until the people of the Transvaal had an opportunity of settling the Imperial Government would take measures to provide that all Chinese who wished to return to their own country should be repatriated at the public cost and if they chose to remain in South Africa temporarily they should not be subjected to unusual punishment or punished at all without trial in the public courts. The coolies were free, it is true, to go back to China under the ordinance of 1905, but they had to go at their own expense, which of course is a very different thing from what the Prime Minister now offers to do.

The coolie question is by no means the only one with regard to which Sir H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN will find it extremely difficult to satisfy all sections of his heterogeneous party. He has promised that an education bill amending the measure passed by the Unionist Government shall be introduced immediately. It will be a triumph of ingenuity if it does not split the Liberals in twain. As we have formerly pointed out, there are more than 170 Nonconformists in the House outside of the Catholic members. How is it possible to meet their wishes without alienating the Premier's Anglican followers?

One thing seems already patent, and that is that the first session of the present Parliament will be a lively one.

**The Passing of the One Family House.**

A few years ago it was thought that the opening of the subway would lead to a revival of private house building uptown. This expectation has not been fulfilled. Most of the new constructions along the rapid transit route in The Bronx, as well as in Manhattan, are tenement houses, using the term in the sense of multiple dwellings as defined in the Tenement House act.

The preference for houses of this kind in the subway territory is not explicable on the theory that improved transportation has brought about a concentration there of tenement house building. The preference is quite as distinctly apparent elsewhere. Indeed, the increase of tenement house construction has of late been relatively greater in Brooklyn and Queens than in The Bronx; while in Richmond, where but one tenement house had been erected during the preceding three years, nearly a dozen were put under construction in 1905. Only about 5 per cent. of the dwelling quarters projected in this town last year is contained in one family houses.

Evidently the individual dwelling is ceasing to be an appreciable factor in the housing of the community. It is popularly supposed that the multiple dwelling is the chief source of the waste of life which is observed in many big cities. If this idea were well founded the housing situation in New York would be very grave indeed.

However, there is reason to believe that the supposition is groundless. In the first place, New York's death rate has never before been so low as it is now. In the second place, the vital statistics of the leading American cities point to the conclusion that distribution of population is not a determining influence in the sanitary condition of urban centers.

The degree of healthfulness of a community is by no means accurately reflected in its death rate. This is modified by, for instance, the volume and character of the community's immigration. Nevertheless the death rate is the best means available for a comparison of vital conditions. Furthermore, the principal cities of the United States are all growing rapidly from similar industrial causes and through similar accessions of population. Their death rates may consequently be accepted as a sufficiently true expression of their sanitary standing.

According to the Federal census of 1900 the two cities which had the least compact populations among the foremost half dozen American cities had the highest death rates. These were Philadelphia and Baltimore, neither of which had any considerable number of tenements. Boston, somewhat more

compactly peopled, had a death rate substantially the same as that of New York, whose density of population was the highest. On the other hand, the moderately concentrated population of Chicago and St. Louis had the lowest death rates.

The highest death rate, 21.2 per 1,000 of the population, was in Philadelphia, where the average number of persons to a dwelling was the lowest, 5.4. The most favorable mortality rate, 16.2, was that of Chicago, with 8.8 persons to a dwelling. New York's death rate was 20.4 per 1,000 in a population having 13.7 persons to a dwelling. Since then, however, the New York rate has fallen to 18.7 per 1,000.

These figures imply that the enforcement of sanitary building laws, the maintenance of cleanliness in streets and public places, the supervision of hygienic conditions in private premises, the inspection of foodstuffs and milk, the physical examination of school children and a variety of other municipal activities are more important than is mere decentralization of population in preserving the public health. Sanitary control is a function which New York has only recently taken up in earnest. It is capable of extension, with promise of further benefit to the community.

Provided our officials honestly enforce the Tenement House law, it is impossible in New York to erect a multi-family dwelling that is not well lighted, well ventilated, sanitary and reasonably safe against fire. Where these qualities are present it seems to make little difference whether the dwelling contains one or many households.

**Police Duty.**

Because the first thousand or fifteen hundred men who gathered at the Majestic Theatre on Sunday afternoon to attend the Young Men's Christian Association meeting wore coats of good cut, clean linen and an air of respectability the police made no preparations to preserve order among them. When the crowd had increased in numbers to 3,000 the official opinion that no necessity existed for controlling its members underwent a change, and a number of policemen, mounted and on foot, were summoned to club, punch and ride down the unfortunate respectables whom official incompetence had allowed to gather in too great numbers.

When the Hon. MARK TWAIN arose to address the surviving fraction of this hardly used section of the public that succeeded in entering the hall he must have been reminded of a story entitled "The Stolen White Elephant," with the details of which he may be familiar. The hero of that story, it will be remembered, explained to the unfortunate custodian of the elephant that it was no part of a policeman's duty to prevent crime. The policeman's work began after the crime had been committed, and it would be distinctly unprofessional to annoy or interrupt criminals previous to the accomplishment of their lawless purposes.

Apparently that is the police theory of to-day as it is applied to the handling of large crowds. Do not interfere with the collection of the crowd; allow it to grow to unwieldy size; take no step to keep its members in order; then, when a sufficient number of distracted individuals are wedged together, helpless to save themselves, with every avenue of escape cut off, charge them with cavalry and infantry, beat and cuff them and abuse them generally with words and arms.

This system provides exercise for the employees of the department. Another might be unjust to the police, for it would compel a small amount of mental activity in the top-pieces of their commanding officers.

**Mr. Dolliver in the Wilderness.**

The speech of the Hon. JONATHAN PRENTISS DOLLIVER of Iowa on railway rate regulation contains many modest avowals and ingenious disclosures. He approaches the subject "with very great reluctance, amounting to timidity," a somewhat new feeling in this old favorite. A sort of trembling confusion, a sensation of being strangely lost, dazed, breathes through many loopholes of his language:

"Unless I get entirely lost in the woods."  
"It is a good deal of a wilderness we have to wander about in, and I confess with some regret that the preoccupations of my routine affairs here have been such that I have been barely able to find a few pathways into it, and have had time only to set up a few landmarks as a sort of guide to my feet in trying to make a way through it."  
"I have been depressed and discouraged in the last week more than I can say here."

The depression and discouragement are shaken off gradually. The wanderer in the wilderness finds a few landmarks. He quotes the code of HAMMURABI to show that government supervision of transportation is nothing new:

"If a man hire oxen, a wagon and a driver, he shall pay 180 ka of grain per day."  
"If he hire a wagon only, he shall pay 40 ka of grain per day."  
"If a man hire a sailboat, he shall pay 24 ka of silver per day as his hire."  
"If a man hire a boat of 60 gur (tonnage) he shall pay one-sixth of a shekel of silver as his hire per day."

His profound investigation of the history of American railroads brings him in sight of another economic landmark:

"Everybody was enthusiastic, every community was full of hope, and soothsayers were numerous enough; but, so far as I can find out, the popular New England poet, JOHN G. Saxe, writing in 1840, expressed about the total public interest there was in the railway problem in the inebriated melody: 'Gress me, bless me, and it's pleasant riding on the rail!'"

Mr. EMBERSON on taxation is another landmark. The old colored hackman at the Baltimore and Ohio station is another:

"Parliament enacted statutes fixing hackney rates throughout the kingdom. An evil example, surely, since it has been followed by every city and village in the world, including the capital of the United States, where Congress is the sole legislative authority, and we have continued that act of oppression not in the open arena of debate, but through an administrative commission, which we have created to attend to the minor details of the District government. The victim of such an act of oppression may be an old colored man shivering in front of the Baltimore and Ohio depot. He may be the owner of the horse which he drives, creaking

out a miserable existence; but such is the tenderness of civilization toward the stranger within its gates that the driver is denied, by act of Congress, the poor privilege of making a bargain for the service which he renders, even with millionaire philanthropists.

Mr. DOLLIVER jumps upon the box with that old colored hackman and drives Mr. FORAKER down:

"We have been accustomed to have the right of the Government to interfere in matters of transportation upon too narrow a principle. Surely the Senator from Ohio fell into this error. In our anxiety to make the intervention as agreeable as possible to those who are affected by it has been usual to say that it is based upon the fact that railways enjoy certain franchises, that they exercise the prerogative of the State certain of its sovereign attributes, and that therefore the State has the right to step in between them and their customers; but the case of the old colored hackman, sitting in the rain in front of the Baltimore and Ohio depot on the box of his coupe, behind his own horse, waiting for customers till the midnight hour, would seem to indicate that the power of the State in such matters has a broader foundation than that."

When Mr. DOLLIVER started into the wilderness he was "a believer in the law of property, which we have inherited from our fathers." As he got further and further into the impenetrable brush and underbrush he had lost sight of even that great landmark:

"I believe that the time is at hand when those who desire to defend the law of property had better consent together to bring back the old institution of slavery to a situation where it can be defended."

"I recognize the fact," says Mr. DOLLIVER in another charming confession, "that in attempting to go into the labyrinth of the Constitution I have taken a good many chances of not being able to get back." He hasn't got back. Mr. TRILUMIN must go in search of him.

Mr. BUNAD-VARILLA's letter to the President concerns technical questions of engineering, but the technical matters are precisely those which make the difference between a canal unilaterally fixed to the lock system at the 85-foot level and a canal capable of transformation later into the broad sea level waterway which would realize Mr. Roosevelt's conception of the type of canal desirable.

Not only because of the immeasurable importance of the question here raised, but also because of the clearness of the French engineer's statements and the sincerity of his attitude, the letter will be read with uncommon interest.

EDWIN FORREST was born in Philadelphia on March 9, 1808. He died in that city on March 9, 1906 (Friday next). The Forrest centenary is to be celebrated in the Forrest Home, the enduring monument of the great actor's relation to the American stage, of which he was always the robust defender.

**Representative Vreeland.**

From the Rochester Post-Express.  
It is important to get rid of Odell, but have the reorganizers in the Republican party nobody better to offer as his successor than Edward B. Vreeland, Congressman from the Thirty-seventh district, whose service in Congress is conspicuous only for his advocacy of a most unjust bill to strip the Catholics of their property and turn their reservations over to the tender mercies of the land grabbers among Mr. Vreeland's constituents? What has he ever done in Congress or elsewhere except this? In what way has he been of service to his constituents? He is a man of attainments, ability, good repute and political skill who is willing to take the helm? If there is, let the reorganizers trot him out; but Vreeland, one of Hooker's old political pals, would be likely to make the new party ridiculous. Let us see if we cannot find a really broad gauge Republican whom it would be a delight to follow.

**A Good Word for Alcohol.**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: One of the best if not the best, most remarkable, logical and unimpeachable article I ever read on the effects of alcohol in the human economy. I made a note of it in 1901. I cannot recall the author or paper, but I put down, at the time, the material points in the article. Now, after much has been said and is said on alcohol, I still believe no better explanation can be given as to the effects, influence or results of the living, healthy man of the drinking of alcohol (in whatever form best suits or agrees with the individual than that which I found in 1901. Here it is:

"Alcohol is indirectly a food, because preservation of animal heat is as essential to life as the building up and repair of tissue."  
"Heat is produced by oxidation of tissue. Nearly 75 per cent. of alcohol disappears by oxidation in the living, healthy man of the drinking of alcohol (in whatever form best suits or agrees with the individual than that which I found in 1901. Here it is: the final splitting up of the alcohol into carbonic acid and water."

"Therefore alcohol serves the same purpose as the other carbon hydrates—sugars and starches—in producing the heat, and in this manner preventing in a measure the consumption of fat stored up in the economy; as also the nitrogeneous or protein matter, permitting the fat to be stored up in the tissues as a reserve for future use."  
NEW YORK, March 5. F. S. G.

**Our Trade With Austria-Hungary.**

Though we bought \$10,000,000 worth of goods from Austria-Hungary in the fiscal year 1905, against \$7,000,000 in 1904, and sold to Austria-Hungary \$57,000,000 worth in the calendar year 1904, against \$13,000,000 worth in the fiscal year 1905, a gain of \$21,000,000. These are official figures from Austria-Hungary, published by our Bureau of Statistics. Our export gain was chiefly in these commodities:

	1904.	Increase over 1905.
Raw cotton	\$23,400,000	\$14,100,000
Copper	7,100,000	6,400,000
Cottonseed oil	1,500,000	1,000,000
Lard	1,200,000	1,000,000

We furnish Austria-Hungary the greater part of the raw materials for its textile and electrical industries, and a good share of the food of its people. Our purchases from her in 1905 were:

	1905.	1904.
Linens and fabrics	\$800,500	\$600,500
Hides and skins	600,500	600,500
Glass and glassware	545,000	545,000
Partially, stone and china ware	525,000	525,000
Ceramics	375,778	375,778
Jewelry	406,125	406,125
Metal liquors	489,162	489,162
Wood manufactures	308,715	308,715
Wool manufactures	226,197	226,197

We bought sugar to the amount of \$3,700,000 in 1901, but only \$34,000 worth in 1905. All our purchases from Austria-Hungary may be classed as luxuries, but our exports are necessities to her.

**Greetings to Mr. Owens of Clinton.**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The patriotic address of Mr. Owens of Clinton, N. Y., in the House of Representatives, on the 2nd inst., in support of his prayer to the President to appoint him to the position of United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York, is a noble and timely contribution to the cause of the oppressed. It is a noble and timely contribution to the cause of the oppressed. It is a noble and timely contribution to the cause of the oppressed.

**To Relieve Lincolnshire.**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: "M. B. L. asks if there is anything better than music for such loneliness as life on a lighthouse. Yes, write a book. The book will be read by the lighthouse keeper and the world, for of all the books on sociology that have been written in lively and crowded places none is happier. Let us have one from a lonely lighthouse keeper. I will read it." E. A. NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 4, 1906.

**THE S. P. C. A.**

**Cause of Its Troubles Found in Its System of Administration.**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: They who talk so confidently of supporting the president of the S. P. C. A. cannot have studied the situation. Unless he resigns of his own accord there is no apparent way of getting rid of him. The cause of his troubles is found in his system of administration. He has been selected by Mr. Haines himself, and of course, the Attorney-General will not interfere. If he would it is doubtful if he could get rid of him.

The main fault is in the plan of organization. There will be a change of president available unless there be a change in plan. The society's governing body is a close corporation, consisting of a president, a secretary, a treasurer, a board of managers, and a board of directors. The board of managers is the body which is to be reformed. It is a body of men who are not fit to be in charge of a society of this kind.

They can pay their money, they can go to the annual meetings and possibly talk in not rudely selected. At any annual meeting two members, say the president and secretary, if no more happen to be present, constitute a quorum. Special meetings may be called, but no notice need be given to any one except the board of managers. Nobody can become a member unless by nomination and election by the board of managers, but every one of the members can be expelled without cause or notice, arbitrarily, from the society, at any regular or called meeting of the board at which five members are present and voting.

By the latest amendment to the by-laws (section 14, chapter 4), a sub-committee of the board of managers is to be appointed, to be known as the advisory committee, "to consist of five members, of whom the president and treasurer shall be two," and the remaining three to be appointed by the president. This is a very bad plan. It is a plan which is to be appointed by the president, and it is a plan which is to be appointed by the president.

At the last adjourned meeting of the society proposed amendments of the by-laws were read and discussed. They were finally adopted, and they disposed of a baker's dozen of important questions. They were adopted, and they disposed of a baker's dozen of important questions. They were adopted, and they disposed of a baker's dozen of important questions.

At a previous adjourned meeting of the society a demand was made on the board for a sub-committee of the board of managers and five from the society at large. This demand was not met. The board of managers refused to accede to the demand. The board of managers refused to accede to the demand. The board of managers refused to accede to the demand.

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**JEW OR AMERICAN?**

**The New York Jew Urged to Follow Example of His Chicago Brethren.**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Your correspondent proved to be a wise man before the Lord by hiding his identity behind the screen of "Liberal Judaism," for our varied racial and territorial and other Jewish lay saviors will very probably fall down upon him, deeming him as anti-Jew, anti-Semite and what not. And if you are a lawyer, physician or business man you can afford to lose precious time in the vain endeavor of your collection, belonging to neither of these honorable professions and being wont to give and receive blows, I don't hesitate to indorse, to a certain extent, the standpoint of your "Liberal Jew." My plea is for the issue of March 4, on behalf of the Educational Alliance, where the Russo-Rumanian-Gallian Hebrew raw material is gradually transformed into Yankee goods, contains an indirect answer to the anxious questioning of your correspondent, hinting at the solution of the problem.

There can't be the slightest doubt that had Alexander II. instead of being assassinated on March 13, 1881, by nihilist conspirators, been able to carry out his liberal policy toward his Jewish subjects, and had King Carol of Rumania kept the royal word he pledged to the European Powers in 1878 to grant full citizenship to his Hebrew fellow countrymen almost entire American Jewry would stand to-day upon the religious platform of the Educational Alliance, and take a more concrete example, on that of Dr. Emil G. Hirsch's Sinai congregation in Chicago. This genial theologian and philosopher, alone among his 150 colleagues of the reform camp, had the courage to give the logical and rational basis to his religious "Wittenschaft." The synagogue is closed on Sabbath and opened on Sunday; most of the Moslems laws are abolished; the rabbi openly advocates higher criticism instead of hypocritically, as the others do, raising every Sabbath the holy of holies, the "Ten Commandments," which has been given to Moses on Mount Sinai, while not only the reformed rabbi, but even the orthodox teachers at the New York Orthodox Theological Seminary, would contemptuously smile at such an imputation of infidelity on the part of their brethren.

Nobody thinks of discussing these delicate questions, which are beyond the grasp of the rabbi, with them we have to apply the policy toward the Jew which we apply toward the Gentile. We have to apply the policy toward the Jew which we apply toward the Gentile. We have to apply the policy toward the Jew which we apply toward the Gentile.

To conclude: If, instead of kicking in the dark, "Liberal Jew" and those who with him have the quarry Jew or Gentile, in the latter sense could be induced to form right here in New York city a congregation of Jews and Gentiles, with a rabbi and a cantor on Fifth Avenue, between Temple Emanu-El and Temple Beth-Or, the Educational Alliance would become the starting point of a new phase of American Judaism, and its graduates will remain foreigners in their own country. ISIDORE SINGER. NEW YORK, March 5.

**THE POWERS AND THE PORTE.**

**Turkey's Concessions to Germany of More Than Commercial Significance.**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The despatch in yesterday's SUN in which it is stated that there is a rumor at Constantinople that the Porte has granted Germany permission to establish a commercial station on the island of Thasos, in the Aegean Sea, is of more than passing interest. For many years past the British Government has regarded with a jealous eye every attempt made by subjects of other Governments to obtain a foothold on that island. Thasos is one of the most important of the islands of the present Khedivial dynasty in Egypt, and since the establishment of the British in that country the London Foreign Office, on the principle of the Moori chieftain who laid claim to the title to a piece of land and said that he had eaten its former owner, has regarded Thasos as coming within the scope of its Egyptian responsibilities. It is for this reason, as may have been noticed of late years at every recurring crisis between Turkey and England, that the British Government has been so anxious to obtain a foothold on the island. The British Government has been so anxious to obtain a foothold on the island. The British Government has been so anxious to obtain a foothold on the island.

In spite, however, of the more or less overt opposition of the British Government, the concession worth having on the island direct from the governing powers at Constantinople. The concession is of more than commercial significance. It is of more than commercial significance. It is of more than commercial significance.

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